

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 35.

Montreal, Tuesday, November 11, 1913.

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**PROF. KING WILL ADDRESS
ARTS UNDERGRAD SOCIETY**

In the Hall To-night on "Some Impressions of Hudson's Bay and Labrador."

The programme which was to have been given at the meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society in the Hall to-night, has been changed. Prof. King will deliver an address on "Some Impressions of Hudson's Bay and Labrador." The lecture will be illustrated.

Prof. King has been connected with McGill for some time. After graduating with honors in physics, he went to Cambridge, where he succeeded in establishing a reputation for himself by attaining the much coveted rank of "Wrangler." After three years at Cambridge, he returned to McGill and received an appointment to the teaching staff of the Physics Department. Since then, he has gradually risen, until he now occupies the position of Associate Professor of Physics.

During his summer vacations, Prof. King has been devoting himself to further physical research, especially in connection with icebergs.

Prof. King had the good fortune of accompanying Commander Miles, R. N., on his voyage to Hudson's Bay, two years ago. Commander Miles was borrowed from the Royal Navy by the Canadian Government and was sent to Hudson's Bay to conduct a series of explorations and in general to obtain various magnetic data, etc.

This naturally gave Prof. King an excellent opportunity of studying this remote section of the Dominion.

As his lecture is to be illustrated with slides made from photographs taken on his various voyages, it will in all likelihood, prove most instructive.

Since this is the initial meeting of the Society and important business is to be transacted, it is expected that the attendance will be large. Refreshments will be served.

**BRIDGES ALONG
BIG RAILWAY**

National Transcontinental's Victory Over Nature

MR. UNIACKE LECTURES

Bridge Engineer in Remarkable Address Before Railway Club

There are 220 bridges on the National Transcontinental Railway. It placed end to end, they would cover eleven miles of ground. Their weight totals 61,000 tons, and the aggregate cost of their construction amounts to six million dollars.

By such statements as these, Mr. Uniacke, Bridge Engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, who addressed the members of the McGill Railway Club at the Engineering Building last night, kept the attention of his audience. With lantern views, he illustrated how the corporation had met and removed the obstacles placed on the line of route by nature.

The huge railway, he said, is divided into two divisions, Western and Eastern. The Western division covering the distance from Winnipeg to the east approximately 1,800 miles, and the Eastern division from Winnipeg to Quebec about 1,745 miles. All of this has been built except for a gap of 26 miles in British Columbia which will be completed by the end of September, 1914.

The first difficulty encountered was the two transportation problems (1) for getting the preliminary surveys on the scene and (2) to get the contractors supplies on the line after completion of the survey. Owing to the natural waterways, this was easily solved in summer but in winter they had to follow the system of dog teams as used in the far north.

The first two slides, were taken in Quebec, one of the typical concrete viaducts which it constructed of stone would take from 15 to 20 years to complete. He also stated that if it were not for concrete the railway would never have been constructed. The other slide, at first sight looked like a volcano or mountain but closer inspection revealed the fact that it was merely an 80 foot fill.

One of the longest viaducts was the one over Little Salmon River. This bridge was 4,000 feet long and 200 feet above the water level. A novel method was introduced in the construction of these bridges. A special track was laid along the bottom of the valley and cars loaded with the materials were run along this track. A double armed derrick worked from the end and constructed each span as it went along. Another method used was this. The work was placed to one side of the centre line of the track.

(Continued on page 2)

THE TORONTO TRIP.

A rate of ten dollars for the trip to Toronto and return has been secured by the Football Club. Any student, who is thinking of going to Toronto for the game, can get his railway ticket from Mr. Melville, secretary of the Students' Council. If enough students take the trip special cars will be secured.

**PHOTOS FOR ANNUAL
COMING IN SLOWLY**

Board Also Requires Many Illustrations and Artistic Title Pages

The Editorial Board of the Annual again wishes to call the attention of members of the year 1913 to the urgent necessity of having their photographs taken immediately at Rice's. A few of these have come in but the majority of the year have not as yet attended to it.

The attention of all clubs, athletic or sectional and any executives of clubs or classes who wish to have their group pictures in the Annual is called to the fact that special rates have been made with Rice Bros. for these groups, and that it is necessary to have these in as soon as possible.

There is also a great demand for drawings, sketches, headings and title pages, and it is urged on any one who has any ability in this direction to send in specimens of his work to the Editorial Board. Lists of the subjects requiring headings and illustration have been posted in the different buildings and as any undergraduate who has three drawings or contributions accepted gets a free copy of the Annual there should be a good response to the call of the Annual Board.

COMING EVENTS.
Nov. 11.—Arts Undergrad. at 8.
Nov. 11.—Chemical Society at 4:15.
Nov. 12.—Science Undergrad. at 4:15.
Nov. 12.—E. T. Club, Informal Dinner.
Nov. 14.—R.V.C.—Freshman Reception.

**CONGRESS WAS
HUGE SUCCESS**

McGill Students Back From Missionary Conference

LUNCHEONS AND ADDRESSES

Delegates to Report at Meeting in Strathcona Hall

Enthusiastic over the tremendous success of the Tenth Intercollegiate Missionary Conference at Kingston, the last of the McGill contingent returned from the border city yesterday. Ten years ago the McGill delegation under Murray Brooks, to the convention numbered six; sixty boarded the International Limited on Friday morning to attend the conference.

Luncheons, splendid addresses, and outdoor entertainments were the order of their three days' stay at Kingston.

At the station platform the McGill students were met by a reception committee of Queen's men. This special train from Toronto arrived soon after the Montreal car had left. Then the entire conference formed in line, and led by the hundred odd ladies from the various colleges in the province, paraded up to the University grounds.

Here a luncheon was served in Grant Hall, the magnificent building adjoining the new Arts building. At this luncheon the opening address was given by Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, in which he expressed the pleasure which it had given him that Kingston was chosen the meeting place of the Conference. Reply was made by Mr. Corbett, of McGill, who assured the people of Kingston and authorities of the University that the visitors deeply appreciated the hospitality being shown them.

The first real meeting of the Conference took place on Friday evening in Grant Hall, and was addressed by Prof. Jordan, of Queen's University. The speaker, who is professor of Old Testament history in the Queen's School of Theology, spoke on the changing emphasis in the missionary idea in the last few decades. The three great reasons for this change, Prof. Jordan said, were, the thought of historical development; the study of the religions of the world, and lastly the thought of social service.

Saturday's programme consisted of meetings in the morning and evening. The afternoon being reserved for the Queen's Varsity football game. The morning session was led by Mr. Wilbert Smith, the candidate secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement. Several speakers took part and spoke of the various phases of work and life which a foreign missionary encounters on the field. This meeting was after-

(Continued on page 2)

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
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Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000 Reserve Funds, \$13,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000

MONTREAL BRANCHES:

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Laurier Ave.—Laurier & Park Ave.
Papineau Ave.—Papineau & Mount Royal Ave.
St. Paul, (Montreal)—Cor. Church and Ruelle Ave.
Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dame St. W.
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine St. W.
Beaver Hall Branch—Cor. Dorches- tor St.
Montreal West—Westminster Ave.

Westmount—Greene Ave., Corner St. Catherine St. W.
Westmount—Victoria Ave., Corner Sherbrooke St. W.
Bonsecours Branch—Near Bonse- cours Market.
Sherbrooke and Bleury Branch—211 Sherbrooke St. W.
Snowdon Junction—Cor. Decary Ave. and Queen Mary Road.
Van Horne Ave.—Near St. Law- rence Blvd.
St. Lambert, Que.—58 Victoria Ave.
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**RED AND WHITE HAS SPLENDID CHANCE
TO WIN OUT IN INTERCOLLEGIATE RACE**

McGill Looks Good Enough to Defeat Varsity Next Saturday, but even if Blue and White Win This Game, Teams Will Then Only Be on Equal Terms

MANY SUPPORTERS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TEAM TO TORONTO

Special Car Will Be Secured if Enough Students Decide to Make Trip—Railway Tickets on Sale at Office of Students' Council—A Few Men Were at Practice Yesterday

With only one more game to play in the Intercollegiate Football League, McGill's chances for the championship appear to be very bright. Last year's leaders have won four games and only lost one, the disastrous Queen's affair. Only a complete reversal of their true form on the part of the Red and White allowed Queen's to down McGill, who, however, other game this season except this one in Kingston, have played football which was of a class sufficiently good to defeat any Intercollegiate fourteen without much difficulty. McGill showed that this is true by the way in which they ran up an overwhelming score on the Cadets on Saturday.

Everything depends upon next Saturday's match in Toronto. The Blue and White were badly beaten by McGill in Montreal on October 18th but are reported to have improved since then. Their showing against the Cadets in Toronto a week ago and against Queen's in Kingston last Saturday bears out the truth of this statement. Maynard and Campbell, who were once a much-dreaded combination, are no longer feared by McGill, who since Shaughnessy has been in charge of the football team, have been able to render these two men powerless to accomplish any of their once famous tricks and runs. Varsity, certainly, will make a desperate effort to win out over McGill, as a loss for Toronto means the winning of the championship by McGill, whereas a loss by McGill does not necessarily mean the losing of the championship, but only that a play-off will be necessary.

The Blue and White is a tough proposition to tackle on its own field and McGill has its hardest game of the season ahead of it when it goes to Toronto next Saturday. The fact that Varsity is playing on their own gridiron is worth ten points at least to them. However, at the rate McGill was travelling when playing R. M. C., ten points would be a small lead to overcome, and there can be little doubt in the minds of the football fans that McGill, if playing a game like it put up in the first half against the Cadets, should be able to come off victorious next Saturday, and thus do away with the necessity of a play-off.

The McGill team at present, besides being a perfect machine which it is

almost impossible to break up to any extent, has some players on it who put up an exceptional brand of football at all times and who can be counted upon to pull off something sensational in almost every game they figure in. It is to these men that many of McGill's points have been due and their playing has featured several games already this season. Varsity, have practically only two men who figure well in these sensational plays, Campbell and Maynard being almost the only men on the Blue and White line-up who are liable to produce anything startling, although MacKenzie is also a very dangerous man and one who will bear careful watching. McGill has not one, but three players who are individuals but there are six or seven men on the team who have already this season showed themselves capable of producing wonderful individual plays. Varsity has a pretty smooth working team, most of the players having been together for several seasons, but Shaughnessy's machine is the best type of football mechanism produced so far on a Canadian gridiron, and as the McGill men also have the Varsity team, taken man for man, snowed under for individual play, it is difficult to see exactly how Varsity are going to win.

The McGill players, however, are not likely to go to Toronto for Saturday's game with any feeling of over-confidence, as Varsity have not been trimmed in Toronto for seven seasons, and the Red and White are going to have a great struggle before they can accomplish this feat.

The McGill team will go to Toronto on Friday morning so as to avoid the night journey on the train and also so as to have a good rest before this crucial match. The supporters will go on Friday night and the club rate of ten dollars has been obtained from the Grand Trunk railway. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Melville, the secretary of the Students' Council. Mr. Melville will also arrange to have a special car for McGill students, if sufficient tickets are sold. The men who intend going to Toronto can get tickets any time from now on at Mr. Melville's office and can also reserve their berths in the special car at the same time, in case there are enough tickets sold to make it possible to get a McGill car. Considering the importance of the game and what an exciting match it is likely to be many students

are expected to take the trip. Only twenty-six names need be handed in to secure a special car, as this is the number of berths the railway company reckon for each car. It would not be surprising to see two or three McGill cars on the Toronto train, leaving the Bonaventure station on Friday night. The chief fact to be remembered is that the names of those students who are going on this trip should be given to Mr. Melville as soon as possible, so as to make it possible for him to arrange the special car or cars as the case may be. Of course if enough students decide to make this trip to Toronto, a special train will be run.

Shaughnessy had several of the senior men out yesterday, but no hard work was attempted. The signals were practiced, also quite a lot of time was spent in trying men out at centre scrimmage. Abbott has a pretty bad shoulder and in all likelihood will not be able to get into the game before next Saturday. Gendron and Waters both put in an appearance and seem to have got over the effects of their injuries fairly well. Brophy is all right again. Donnelly was in the dressing room and will probably be out today, when the men will be put through a hard workout.

Timmins was out again and will figure in the lineup against Varsity. Shaughnessy was put Gendron at centre scrimmage and use Timmins at outside, when the team is on the offensive and reverse their positions when on the defensive. Tim is very fast and a good tackler and Gendron would probably be able to get down under the kicks almost as fast from centre scrimmage as at outside.

The presence of Timmins in the lineup will make the team more proficient in tackling, in which department it can stand strengthening.

Lemay was in uniform yesterday and although his arm is somewhat stiff, he will probably be all right for Saturday and if such is the case will probably be back at left middle once more. Shaughnessy will try to get as much weight combined with speed, as possible on the line for this game, as Varsity have a very heavy wing line. The men will be put through a strenuous workout this afternoon, at which a lineup against the seconds will probably take place. Every man on the team is expected to be out today.

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**McGILL PROFESSOR IS MADE
MEMBER OF WESTERN BOARD**

Prof. R. J. Durley Associated With Architects of World-fame on University Buildings' Committee

Prof. R. J. Durley, of the Mechanical Engineering staff of McGill, has been appointed by the Province of British Columbia, one of the advisory Board of experts to examine the plans of the new University of British Columbia, shortly to be erected. The standing of the other two members of the board, Mr. T. H. Mawson, of London, England, and Prof. Warren Powers, of the University of Pennsylvania, show the estimation in which the western administration held Prof. Durley.

Mr. Mawson has a world-wide reputation as a landscape architect, having laid out the grounds of many royal palaces in Europe, the grounds of the Hagia Palace of Peace, and several famous American gardens. Professor Laird is professor of architecture of Pennsylvania, and with Prof. Grant, acted as consulting engineer for the University of Wisconsin, probably the finest university on the continent from the point of view of architecture and equipment.

In checking up the plans and in making suggestions, Mr. Mawson will pay particular attention to the landscape beauties and setting of the buildings; Prof. Laird will consider them from the architectural point of view, while Mr. Durley will approach them from an engineering standpoint, paying attention to matters of heating, power supply, sanitation, and ventilation.

These three, form a consulting committee to act with the architects, Messrs. Sharp and Thompson, who won by the submission of competitive plans the right to oversee the erection of the magnificent University of British Columbia buildings.

The University of British Columbia will fill in the far western province the place hitherto occupied by the McGill University College in Vancouver, and McGill University School in Victoria, which are branches of McGill on the Pacific Coast. In the Terminal city, the first two years in McGill science course, the first in medicine, and the first three in Arts are taught, while in Victoria the Arts course is limited to two years.

The appointment of Prof. Durley and the other members of the consulting committee, Dr. Westbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia explains by an allusion to the intended permanence of the institution.

"The governors realize that we are building for a thousand years to come," he said, "and we want to get the very best in expert advice before we start on the construction. That is why the governors have asked the consultation committee to help and advise them."

Students

HELP us to make a better paper—let your patronage be the response to the calls of the McGill Daily advertisers.

Do not fail to mention you are from McGill—identify your purchases with the advertisements whenever possible.

New Wesleyan Building Completed Next April

Will Have Every Convenience—Comprehensive Library to be Installed—Estimated Cost Is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars

One of the oldest of the local denominational institutions is the Wesleyan Theological College. It was founded in 1872 by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada. Its object was to train candidates for the ministry.

The first classes were held in 1873. In 1879 an Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. At the same time the college was affiliated with McGill University.

The various Methodist bodies of Canada combined in 1886 to form the "Methodist Church of Canada." However, the college maintained the same relation to the new body as it had previously held as one of the Connexional Educational Institutions.

The charter was amended in 1887 so that the college had the power to confer degrees in Divinity. These degrees were B.D., D.D., and S.T.D.

In the fall of 1912 the Congregational, Presbyterian and Wesleyan colleges combined to undertake a scheme of co-operation in Theological education. This co-operation is the first that has ever taken place on such a broad scale. Thus for those attending the Methodist college a joint faculty of sixteen professors is available for all common subjects and also four professors who lecture in the denominational history and doctrine of the church.

The result is a greatly increased efficiency and is of much practical value to the students.

Early last winter the inadequacy of the old college building to accommodate and provide for the number of students who desired to attend it was realized. Architects were called upon to prepare plans for a new modern building.

They designed a handsome five storey structure. Construction was started immediately after the raising of the old college in the spring. Montreal limestone is being used in the foundation while the superstructure is composed of pressed brick with Indiana limestone trimmings.

The new building will face on University Street. It is bordered on one side by Miller Street and at the back by the old McGill College grounds. The main entrance opens into a large reception hall from which communication may be had with the offices, reception room, lecture rooms, library and dining rooms. The reception room will be suitable for receiving visitors. Large modern lecture rooms will be provided. The old library which contained 5,000 volumes, amongst which were facsimile of the four great Uncials—Sinaitic, Vatican, Alexandrian, and Bezae—with a number of additions will make a most complete library. By order of the Montreal conference the archives of the former Wesleyan Methodist, New Connexional, Methodist and the Methodist Church of Canada will be kept in this library. The dining room will be handsomely decorated and will be so connected with the library that they may be used together when desired for Convocation and similar purposes.

The second, third and fourth floors will be devoted to dormitories and a private apartment for the principal. A large common room will be provided in it the daily papers and current magazines will be kept. This will be the social room of the students. The basement will contain the gymnasium with shower baths, a laundry, the main kitchen and the janitor's quarters.

The basement will be half above ground and will contain outside windows for lighting and ventilation purposes.

Accommodation is to be provided for one hundred students. The building is to be fireproof throughout and will contain all the latest appliances for a modern institution of its nature. Work has been proceeding rapidly all summer and the room will soon be completed. The interior decoration will likely be finished by April at the latest and the whole ready for occupancy by next fall.

The work of the college is divided into six courses. These include a Matriculation course as prescribed by the University of Canada, a college course for Probationers as prescribed by the General Conference, a course for Probationers who are graduates in Arts, or are pursuing the Arts course, a course for the degree of B.D., and a course leading to the degree S.T.D.

The matriculation course consists of a preparatory training before entering college in which time a few theological subjects are taken up. For those taking a course in Arts arrangements are made whereby the students may take a portion of their course in Divinity concurrently. Also if an undergraduate takes a full year's course in Theology during the Third and Fourth years of his Arts course he is exempt from a whole course at McGill during one of these years.

Students following a Probationers course are required to spend two years on a circuit and three at college. Courses are arranged for probationers in the first year of the B.D. The Senate of the college prescribes the courses which lead to the degrees of B.D. and S.T.D., and students will pursue their study along the special lines which will be arranged.

Last year there were over 71 students in attendance at the college. From the present registration figures available it would seem that the prospects for this year are bright and that the record attendance of last year would be exceeded. The students represent six Canadian conferences, the Old Country, and the West Indies.

During the summer months some of the students are engaged by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Others are appointed to churches in the Montreal Conference. Besides a few have the opportunity of supplying some of the local churches occasionally. In this manner the vacation may be profitably put to use by all those desiring to do so.

Last winter at the time of the proposal to build the new college, plans were made to raise the required funds. A whirlwind campaign was organized with a goal of \$300,000. \$225,000 was subscribed, and an additional \$25,000 was promised on the condition that \$300,000 was obtained. It is expected that the new building with its furnishings will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000 so that if \$300,000 could be raised the \$100,000 surplus could be devoted to increasing the present endowment fund. This endowment now consists of \$120,000 so that the income from \$220,000 would then be available for carrying on the work of the college. A campaign has recently been started among the local Methodist churches to raise this \$200,000 by small subscriptions, and it is hoped that the above sum will be readily obtained.

It is interesting to note that the old building had to be demolished in order to make room for the new structure, the college were without quarters. Through the kindness of the various other denominational institutions located in the neighborhood, the other Theological Colleges, Dormitory accommodation has been provided for the students in houses in the city. By this means the work is being carried along under slightly inconvenient conditions, and the completion of the new building is being anxiously looked forward to by all.

PUPILS AT EMERSON.

Class cheers, songs and a burlesque on the faculty of the school made up the senior class stunt at Emerson College of Oratory in the Huntington Chambers hall this morning. The burlesque was an adaptation of present day conditions at the school, including school jokes and customs as a takeoff on Dante's "Divine Comedy," the words being written by members of the senior class.

CREWS OF WELLESLEY GIRLS ARE TO RACE

In Shells Half Size Usually Used at Men's Colleges

Wellesley, Mass., Nov. 10.—The crew competition at Wellesley College comes off on Lake Waban shortly. The three upper class crews compete in form, efficiency and speed. Form will count 36 per cent and speed and efficiency 32 per cent. The course is 781 yards, and the shells used are one half of the weight of the shell usually used at men's colleges.

BIBLE STUDY GROUPS MEETING THIS WEEK

Eight Kinds of Topics, For All Types of Interested Students

This week the much-advertised Bible study groups under the auspices of the McGill Y.M.C.A. will be held in Strathcona Hall. Eight groups are to be organized, and it is hoped that these will provide sufficient variety of topic and capability of leadership to attract large numbers of college students.

Particular interest is expected to be manifested in the popular open classes to be led by Dr. Thornton and Dr. Sullivan, on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively. There will be three groups studying Fosdick's new book "The Manhood of the Master," a study in Christ's character written especially for college students. These groups meet as follows:

Sunday, 1.30 p.m.—H. E. Reiley, B.Sc.
Tuesday, 4.15 p.m.—G. V. Douglas, B.Sc.
Thursday, 12.00 noon — J. A. Jess, B.Sc.

Groups will study Bosworth's "New Studies in Acts," under the leadership of C. S. Douglas and of T. G. Fowler, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

F. S. Mackenzie, the president of the Y.M.C.A., will lead a group studying Kent-Smith's "Life and Teachings of the Earlier Prophets" meeting on Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Those interested in any of these courses, or in Bible study of any sort, are asked to drop in and see the secretaries of the McGill Y.M.C.A. at Strathcona Hall.

Medical students are asked not to forget the Bible study group of Dr. Thornton's to-night in room "A," Strathcona Hall. This is the second group meeting, but the class is strictly informal, so it isn't too late to come in. The group is nothing but a wide-awake discussion of Old Testament incidents, led by Dr. Thornton, Dean of the Dental Faculty. Those who are at all acquainted with Dr. Thornton will need no pressing invitation.

The group meets at five o'clock this afternoon in room "A," on the second floor of Strathcona Hall.

MICHIGAN FRESHMEN CLASH WITH FACULTY

Students in Rhetoric Not Up to Usual Standard

Ann Arbor, Nov. 10.—More than 100 rhetoric warnings have been sent out by that department to freshmen during unsatisfactory work at the University of Michigan. This notice gives the recipient three weeks in which to improve his work, and if it is not satisfactory at the end of that time he will be transferred to section A.

Upon entering section A the student is required to pay a fee of ten dollars, and at the end of the term will receive no credit for his work. The transfers will take place November 20.

THINGS THEATRICAL

GHOST-BREAKER AT HIS MAJESTY'S

There is a story told of a bridge in a little Russian town, which for many years had been considered haunted. The inhabitants of the town never ventured to cross this bridge at night alone, but always in a company of fifteen or twenty men. Finally some of the brave men of the town who didn't believe in "spooks" decided to get at the bottom of this mystery that held the poor villagers in fear and trembling. On investigation they found that the ghost was the bad man of the village, who, for certain malicious reasons, wanted to keep the villagers from crossing the bridge at night. The story goes on to say that the brave men gave this coward his just deserts, and henceforward the bridge was no longer haunted. The story of the "Ghost Breaker" is almost identical, but instead of a bridge, we have a castle in Spain; the bad man is a duke in love with the heroine, the heroine is a princess in love with an American, and the hero is the said American in love with the princess. So here we have a triangle and regarding it—as in Euclid—several problems which at first seem rather difficult to solve, but of course, there is a way out of each of them, and this is shown us to our satisfaction just before the end of the play, that is just before "she" falls into "his" arms.

The "Ghost Breaker" is Mellow-drammer, and very mellow at that. It is not as serious a melodrama as "Within the Law," nor as intense as "Alias Jimmy Valentine," but just an ordinary good melodrama with not a few thrills, three or four surprises, plenty of comedy both of the high and low variety, four real good settings and two beautiful tableaux. Taken all in all, the "Ghost Breaker," though the subject-matter is rather obvious and the plot just a bit strained, still affords ample opportunity for a dozen or so of capable actors and actresses to display their talents; it is a fine evening's entertainment for one desiring of something not too serious. Surely the most serious-minded among us want a little relief from the enormous strain to which their minds are constantly subjected. Such relief is amply afforded by this little play.

Mr. Warner is the American hero—Warren Jarvis by name—yet Warren Jarvis is alias Jimmy Valentine who, in turn, is alias H. B. Warner. Mr. Warner is a clever actor, but he has failed to display any versatility in his last two visits here. Miss Rita Stannwood is the Spanish Princess, and in this role acquiesces herself most favorably, as does Mr. F. H. Westerton as the "bad man," Carlos, Duke d'Alva. The comedy-horseyplay, yet productive of many laughs—was furnished in abundance by Sam J. Burton as Rusty Snow, a negro servant, afraid of ghosts.

We mentioned above two tableaux. One is mid ocean at night and the other is the exterior of the castle, also at night. Both of these are really remarkable products of the electricians' art—if it may be called such—and add greatly to the beauty of the production.

NEW YORK DRAMATIC LETTER.

"After Pina," the delightful new comedy, by William Cecil de Mille, produced by Wagenthals and Kempe, begins its third week at the Fulton.

"Potash & Perlmutter," with Alexander Carr and Harry Bernard, in the title roles, remains as one of the distinctive novelties in theatricals of the present season at the Cohan.

Ethel Barrymore has achieved a success of real distinction as "Tante" at the Empire, where Haddon Chambers' dramatization of Anna Sedgwick's book ends its second week.

COLLEGES ASKED TO AID PEACE MOVEMENT

Conference of Members of Peace Societies at Boston

Boston, Nov. 10.—Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, is in conference with several college presidents at the Intercollegiate peace prize contest and discussing methods of increasing interest in the peace movement in the colleges. Among those expected at the conference are Professors Charles F. Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin, and Rev. A. A. Berle of Cambridge, Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard, Henry Hall King, student secretary of the Y.M.C.A., representing Amherst College, L. Levin, president of the Debating Association at Harvard, Professor Irvin L. Winter of Harvard, and Professor Benjamin W. Van Riper of Boston University.

It is probable that the contestants for the prize will meet in Boston for the final trial. It is the intention of the International Peace Society to offer a Peace Society will offer a prize of \$50. The contest will be open to the public.

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Draw a straight line 22.2 mm. in length, look at it for 4 seconds and say how long it is. Draw two lines at right angles and state why they are so.
2. Classify the shades of night. What is the true color of orangeade? Why do laundresses use washing soda? Is pink popular? What is the lightest failed? Is the Montreal "Daily Witness" yellow? Is it read? When?
3. Recall some strong motion. Did it upset your stomach? Describe the feeling.
4. When a singer strains his voice are the strains noises or tones? Is a Jew's harp melodious or harmonious? What do you know about sympathy in orchestration?
5. When a thought flashes across the intellect does it effect any molecular changes in the cellular tissue of the cerebral mass or does it merely operate in the spiritual ether, thereby leaving no trace subject to detection?
6. Write down the name of a pretty girl whom you markedly like. Is she affectionate? Why is she pretty?
7. Write a short essay (not exceeding 60,000 words) on the influence of heredity as affecting the tendency of the human mind toward transcendentalism.
8. Is life worth living?—worth reading?
9. Do you know why you are existing? Whose fault is it?
10. Why are we all so different and yet so indifferent?

O. A. B.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the Chemical Society will be held in the Macdonald Engineering Building, this afternoon at 7.30. The subject will be "Some recent Researches in Bleaching Materials," and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

Laurette Taylor will begin the 12th month of her engagement at the Court Monday in Oliver Morosco's production of J. Hartley Manner's comedy of charm, "Peg o' my Heart."

Brilliant acting and brilliantly written comedy and drama, the double attraction at the Lyceum, where Grace George in J. M. Barrie's "Half an Hour" and the three-act comedy, "The Younger Generation," are being presented.

Charles Frohman has made arrangements to transfer John Mason to the Fulton, there to continue his engagement in the Augustus Thomas play, "Indian Summer," on and after Monday, November 10, the transfer was inevitable because early in the season Mr. Frohman has made arrangements with David Belasco to yield him the option for the production of his new play, "The Man Inside."

New York, Nov. 10.—Cyril Maude, the distinguished English actor, came to Wallack's Theatre on Monday evening last, appearing in "The Second Commandment," the title of a repertoire of plays to be produced at this theatre. Sharing the interest with Mr. Maude to some extent will be his daughter Margery, who comes to this country as her father's leading lady. The remaining parts in Mr. Maude's plays will be filled by members of his London Playhouse Company which has been brought to America in its entirety.

The Winter Garden has a new attraction called "The Pleasure Seekers." The book is credited to Edgar Smith and the music and lyrics to E. Ray Goetz. "The Pleasure Seekers" is a magnificent musical spectacle. There are ten scenes divided into two acts and the play boasts of such scenic novelties as a three-decked ocean liner, a flower palace, a toboggan zig-zagging down a mountain slope and a banquet hall wherein a stage upon a stage is erected in view of the audience in fifteen seconds. The cast includes Max Rogers, Bobby North, Harry Cooper, Hugh Cameron, George White, Dorothy Jordan, Myrtle Gilbert, Mrs. May Sully, Helen and Florence Montgomery and William Moore and a beauty chorus.

The Globe Theatre will also be the scene of a new attraction this evening. "The Madcap Princess," a new Victor Herbert comic opera with Anne Swinburne in the title role. The book, by David Stevens, is founded on one of Justin Huntly McCarthy's stories, the locales of which are in and near Paris. The chief episodes in Mr. McCarthy's novel are said to have been taken from the time the capricious young duchess escapes from her guardians and arrives at the Windmill Inn, inhabited as a boy where she meets unobtrusively the young prince with whom she is in love, but who has never seen her in love and who has been forbidden to enter Paris because of his infatuation for a celebrated marquise. As "The Young Man in Grey," she has a personal encounter with the disguised prince, but just as they settle their quarrel and agree to enter Paris together her guardians arrive and order her to return. She again escapes, however, and the prince follows her, the adventures culminating in their arrival at the Garden of Versailles provide the action in the development of the denouement.

In addition to Miss Swinburne, who has not appeared here since the production of "The Count of Luxembourg," Mr. Frazee has assembled a cast of unusually capable singers and players, among whom are Glen Hall, Josephine Whittell, Frances K. Lieb, "Faggy" Wood, Gilbert Clayton, Russell Powell, Edmund Mulcahy, Henry Vincent, David Andradra, Herbert Ayling, Herman Holland and Percy Helton.

TWO YEARS ARE LOST IN MAN'S EDUCATION

American Commission Decides There Is Much Time Wasted In Schools

Washington, Nov. 10.—That there is a waste of at least two years in the present plan of American education is the conclusion reached by a committee of education in a report on "Economy of Time in Education" just issued by the United States bureau of education. The committee has endeavored to form a plan that would do away with the two-year loss.

The investigators propose that six years be assigned to the elementary school instead of eight as at present; that the high school be for children from 12 to 18, divided into two parts, of four and two years each; that college work extend from 18 to 20, or 16 to 20, according to the method of selecting the students; that the first two years of the secondary school be for professional work at a university level; that the last two years of the secondary school be for general education; that the last two years of the secondary school be for general education; that the last two years of the secondary school be for general education.

To save on elementary schooling the investigators urge: "Include the last two years of the present elementary school in the period of secondary education and begin the study of foreign languages, elementary algebra, constructive geometry, elementary science and history two years earlier than at present."

OLD McGILL MAN JOINS BENEDICTS

The many friends of Mr. Murray G. Brooks, artist, will be interested to hear of his marriage on November 10 to Miss Elizabeth Wistar at Reigate, England.

Mr. Brooks was well known in musical circles and his beautiful voice was a feature of McGill entertainment, both in quartette and solo singing. He was for some time under graduation attached to the college Y.M.C.A. of Ceylon, India. The wedding card states that he and Mrs. Brooks will be at home after January 15th at Kandy, Ceylon. The good wishes of many fellow-graduates follow him there.

DREXEL INSTITUTE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Faculty sanction of football, although not as broad as some have hoped, has been given Drexel football adherents the big boost of the season to date. All that they wish for now is to win the remaining games of the season, or, at least, a majority of them, thus putting themselves in a position to get on the gridiron next season with all the zest and support so necessary to a football team.

The STRAND

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BRIDGES ALONG

BIG RAILWAY

(Continued from page 1)

so that the general contractors could run their trains along the bridge while the bridge was being built right alongside by the bridge construction gang.

On one bridge near La Tuque which was built on a curve instead of using blocks the concrete piers were made higher on the outside than on the inside.

The Mississinibi bridge was three spans of 100 ft. The Mastongola bridge was completed in one month.

On the Ottawa bridge work was continued summer and winter. The character of the country around here was soft clay predominating. It was here that the contractors ran into a snag. A concrete culvert was put in place and the approaches filled in with clay. The morning after the work was completed the contractors were surprised to find the approach and culvert gone. A wooden box was put in but this was also washed away, causing them to decide finally that a steel span and the approach on piles without fill was the best.

At another bridge in the same country something similar occurred. This bridge consisted of a 150 foot span with two 80 foot approaches. The span was held up by a steel trestle. It slid to one side and it was necessary to jack it up and put it on piles.

Perhaps one of the most striking features of the whole undertaking is the car ferry at Quebec to be used temporarily while the Quebec bridge is being constructed. By means of a flexible apron the runway is on the bank instead of on the land. Owing to the fact that there is an 18 foot tide at Quebec the ferry had to be constructed so that the apron could be lowered or raised to take up the fall caused by the tide. Another feature is that a windlass and cable will be used to haul the cars on and off. It has three tracks on it and has been constructed at a cost of \$115,000. Considered that this will only be temporary one can realize the large amount of money that must be expended to please the public.

There are two bridges near Winnipeg (1) a 500 foot span camel back and (2) a Strauss bridge in the locomotive shop there are 25 tracks with pits completely equipped. Only about six of these run in and out of the shops a large 120 ton crane lifting up the locomotive and placing it on any track desired. The locomotive shop is a two-story shop. One bay contains the heavy machines and the other contains the light machinery. A travelling crane connects the locomotive and car shops.

As it has been said before in this article dogs were an essential part of the survey in northern parts. These dogs were used to carry the mail from place to place and do like work. In one of the slides the dogs seemed very eager to start but this was explained by the fact that they were only fed once a day, and that at night. The picture being taken in the morning the dogs were naturally very eager to get the day over and have something to eat.

Another problem which faced the surveyors was "what shall I do with the dogs in summer?" The final solution was reached by one man who used them to pull up the hammer for driving the boring holes. These borings were taken at intervals in the locomotive shop underfoot. Two other very amusing slides were the picture of the "Beaver" afloat and ashore. This was a style of flat bottomed sled wheeled by lumbermen on the upper Ottawa. By hitching a cable to a stump on shore and by means of a windlass pull the boat on shore where it was utilized to run a saw and also for a cache.

Mr. Unlake closed his remarks by showing a picture of a beaver, whom he said was one of the most industrious creatures alive and was therefore worthy of being used as their emblem. Mr. Todd moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Unlake. In reply the latter said it was a pleasure to men who paid such good attention.

Another matter which might be touched upon was the fact that the meeting started on time.

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"HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE"

Victor Moore and Maria Lo's Emma Littlefield Poses in Porcelain Etta Bryson, Ivan and Schenck Dare Bros. and Harry Yost Emyle Sisters Lee Barth

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Ladies' Ten Cent Matinee Every day except Saturday and Holidays.

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ADDED ATTRACTION THREE SERENADORS

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Prices always same. Afternoons, 10c. to all parts. Evenings, 10c. Balcony Orchestra, 20c.

Modern Dancing

Professor Loring accepts engagements for Private Lessons and Private Classes in the original Tango, Mambo, and Tango Faciente. Also Modern Evening Waltzes, Heintz Waltz, One-Step, etc. Arrangements may be made for a special lesson from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. A Special Offer is made to McGill Students.

10-PRIVATE LESSONS \$5

In Waltz, Two-Step and Gavotte.

Full information by writing or calling.

Auditorium Hall, 220 Ontario West.

(2 doors west of Beatty's)

CONGRESS WAS

HUGE SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

wards spoken of as the best one of the entire conference, every minute of it containing some new and interesting aspect of the work in distant lands.

The afternoon session consisted of the big football game. The most encouraging feature of the afternoon was the receiving of the scores in Montreal.

The speakers for the evening meeting were Dr. Webster of Syria, and W. A. Cameron of Toronto. Dr. Webster spoke of his work as a Medical Missionary and especially of his work in the Beirut Christian College. Mr. Cameron spoke on the Missionary Obligation, giving the primary reasons for the movement and emphasizing especially the reflex action. The absolute necessity of a strong missionary spirit to the life of the Christian Church was the central theme of the address.

On Sunday addresses were given by Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie and by Dr. Webster. Dr. Mackenzie spoke on China, and Dr. Webster led the closing meeting of the conference.

Most of the McGill delegates returned the same night on a special Pullman. The conference as far as it is possible to sum it up in a few words, was one of real value to all who attended. It was a product of instruction and of inspiration, both of which will live long.

A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, November 17th, at 7.30 o'clock, in the Strathcona Hall. This meeting will be addressed by several of the delegates to the conference. Full particulars regarding this meeting will be published later.



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VARSIITY'S WIN OVER QUEEN'S AS TOLD BY TORONTO PRESS

Blue and White Are Evidently Playing Fine Football—Maynard and Campbell Working Well Again

It was a comparatively easy victory that the University of Toronto won over Queen's on Saturday afternoon in the intercollegiate senior series. The game resulted 29 to 9, with the half-time score 22 to 2 in favor of Toronto. Queen's was handicapped by an injury to Hazlett, received on the preceding Thursday, and the result was that their stellar kicking captain could not get the ball more than half the distance he began the McGill game here a week ago, although he was well protected. On the other hand University of Toronto halves kicked with more effectiveness. McKenzie particularly during the half long distances. Outside of this Toronto was speedier behind the line and the combination runs of Maynard and Campbell were bound to result in scores.

Toronto's crisis came in the third quarter, when Hazlett's injury was a decided factor. Hazlett's injury changed the complexion of things, and although he played the game through, his kicking was very disappointing. Judging from yesterday's game, Toronto's defeat of McGill in Toronto next Saturday and eventually win the championship, for McGill will have to show wonderful improvement to cope with the Maynard-Campbell combination. Of course, Varsity, although it was a decided defeat, administered a stinging defeat to Queen's on this occasion, recognizes that it is to Coach Slater's plucky aggression that it owes its present position. Varsity's present position is certainly in better fettle a week ago than it was when it met Toronto on Saturday.

There were about 2,000 people at the game, the largest crowd of this season. A little rain began to fall at noon, and intermittently as the game progressed, but play was not hindered.—Toronto Globe.

and both men tackled well and got down under Maynard's and McKenzie's punts. Sheehy, the Ottawa College recruit, has been only used a couple of times this year, but he more than made good yesterday. Jack Maynard was hitting a fast clip and he was always doing something to break the monotony of a one-sided game. His runs and booting were all well timed and the results were very satisfactory. McKenzie held his own with big Hazlett until the latter was injured, and then he swept him off his feet. Carr and Campbell ran well as usual and with Maynard displayed their prowess in those daring pass out runs of theirs. Schwab, Knight and all the others on the line had a good day, while Charlie Gage plowed at will through the wing men in front of him.

Queen's course were depending on Hazlett to boot them to victory, but he didn't. Rodden and Macdonnell showed up well, and Quigley, the sensational quarter-back, they have uncovered, was a little Trojan for work. He never let up, and he did many things that took skill and quick thinking. Hazlett's kicking was very disappointing. Judging from yesterday's game, Toronto's defeat of McGill in Toronto next Saturday and eventually win the championship, for McGill will have to show wonderful improvement to cope with the Maynard-Campbell combination. Of course, Varsity, although it was a decided defeat, administered a stinging defeat to Queen's on this occasion, recognizes that it is to Coach Slater's plucky aggression that it owes its present position. Varsity's present position is certainly in better fettle a week ago than it was when it met Toronto on Saturday.

Kingston, Nov. 9.—Queen's fell down badly before Varsity in the senior intercollegiate game yesterday afternoon at the University athletic grounds, the score being 29 to 9 in favor of Toronto. Varsity needed the game and Queen's did not, for Varsity won the championship. On Saturday, when eight days ago no such hope existed in view of the big lead of McGill. Then Queen's put a win over Shaughnessy's team, when in the pink of condition, but faded before the Blue and White yesterday. There is an excuse for the large score, as Hazlett, Queen's long distance punter, who won the McGill game, was in no condition to play, owing to a badly injured knee. A little rain began to fall at noon, and intermittently as the game progressed, but play was not hindered.—Toronto Globe.

Hazlett, Queen's star punter, was injured early in the struggle, and his punting was affected materially. He failed to get distance and his running was not up to his usual performance. The Varsity half line on the other hand were in good form and did not leave the slightest opening through which Queen's might pound their way to victory. Even at that Hazlett was the star man for his team and he tried hard to stave off the defeat, but in vain.

Clarkson and Sheehy replaced Reaume and Sinclair at outside wings.

Gymnasium Classes Show Large Increase

Over One Hundred Turn Out Three Times a Week—Improvement in Accommodation May Be Cause—Corps of Leaders to be Appointed

If anyone connected with the McGill University has any doubt as to the attitude of McGill men toward physical culture, let him betake himself to the Central Y. M. C. A., when the McGill class is in session.

Three times a week nearly 100 students take an hour of calisthenics, dancing, basketball, medicine ball and running, followed by a plunge in the immaculate enamel-lined tank.

Recently when a Daily representative visited the class he was astonished at the large number on the floor.

Perhaps the amazement could be accounted for by comparison with the mere handful who used to frequent the dingy and inadequate quarters on Mansfield street.

That condition belonged to the old McGill—to-day we are in a new era. Lively catchy music, scores of eager athletic young fellows, and an instructor who is the spirit of youth and life are the requisites for a successful and stimulating work-out. All the elements are abundantly present in the McGill class.

McGill is extremely fortunate in the possession of a leader of such apparent merit as A. S. Lamb. Mr. Lamb, a graduate of the Y. M. C. A. training school in Springfield, Mass., besides being instructor in Physical Education for men, is a popular member of Medicine '17, of which he is president.

The instructor pointed out to the Daily that the "gym work" is the most popular branch of athletics at McGill. There are some 200 taking this form of exercise, besides 150 others who follow organized sports, as wrestling, boxing, fencing, basketball, etc.

McGill has the men who are anxious to take physical exercise under conditions which are as good as those which the instructor understands. But she lacks her own gym—however, we are informed from reliable sources that a brand new gymnasium on the new campus will be the next building at McGill.

So great has the gym class become, that it has been found necessary to establish a system of corps leaders to assist the instructor. These men will be the referees at the indoor games—leaders in the mat-work, bar-work and running groups, and guides in the folk dances which the group work is the "finishing off" course to the regular floor work.

Special hours will be arranged for instruction for these leaders who, it is expected, will be the contestants in the annual Wicksteed competition.

More men are needed to assist. Any one having gymnasium experience is requested to communicate with the executive.

The officers are:
Hon. president, A. S. Lamb; Secretary, L. H. Leeson, Med. '15; Secretary, W. C. Lowry, Med. '16; Faculty representatives, Artie J. Sanders, '16; Science, E. M. DeBrisay, '16; Med. E. Smith, '15; Members: S. Baldwin, '16; H. A. DeBrisay, '17; W. Mingie, '16; J. Coy, '14; F. H. Wilkes, '14; J. D. Moore, '17.

E. M. Bursby, '17; W. G. Gibbs, '16; G. W. Bisset, '17; C. Hughes, '14; S. McPhail, '15; J. R. Nugent, '17; C. H. McTavish, '14; R. G. Henderson, '14.

INCREASED TURN-OUT NECESSARY FOR POLO

Teams in Poor Shape Through Lack of Competition

The enthusiasm in McGill water polo seems to be decidedly waning, if there is any left to wane. A great many more men are needed out, if the teams are to be kept up in any shape at all. Only four regulars: Trapp, Lee Smith, Hadley and Patterson turned out at the last practice, and in the senior game played against the M.A.A.A. sea-lions last Wednesday, had it not been for the able assistance of Baldwin and George Hodgson, no team at all would have taken the plunge. The intermediate battle of the same date, too, showed rather ragged work on the part of the Red and White men.

Both teams will play this Wednesday, the Seniors at 7.30, the M.S.C. The intermediate game will commence at 7.45 p.m. and the Seniors will follow. To-morrow afternoon a practice for both teams will be held in the Y.M.C.A. tank at the regular hour, 4.30, and anyone wishing to try for the teams is requested to be on hand.

MICHIGAN FENCERS TO GO TO CHICAGO

Date Not Yet Decided—No Permanent Coach Yet

Ann Arbor, Nov. 10.—The rapid progress shown by the Michigan fencing team who are appearing regularly in tournaments held under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic Club, of Chicago. Future dates have been arranged for the meeting of the Detroit Fencer's Club in Waterman gymnasium.

An increase in the weekly practice will be made, as soon as the night classes start in the gymnasium.

Because a faculty man has not been secured to fill the vacancy made by Coach C. L. DeMunnit, of last year, inexperienced men have been instructing the classes.

KANSAS CO-ED LIVES ON 50 CENTS A WEEK

Interesting Information That 2 cts. a Day Will Support Family of Six

Kansas, Nov. 10.—The 50-cents-a-week student of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Miss Clara Leowus, has resumed normal diet, still contending that the average person eats too much. She is now earning her board in the family of an Ithaca physician.

Miss Leowus has communicated with Dr. Harvey H. Wiley, formerly of the department of agriculture, and in reply has received the statement that 2 cents worth of whole wheat ground in an ordinary coffee grinder and cooked in a double boiler would furnish enough nourishment for one meal for a family of six.

According to this, one person could live on a cent a day. Communications from other doctors, from Vienna, in which she has been highly commended for her success in her work.

STUDENTS PREFERRED NOT TO PAY AT GATE

About Fifty Stayed in Science Building Till Time for Saturday's Game

About fifty students who were evidently averse to parting with the stipulated fifty cents (50c) for admission to the McGill-M.C.C. game on Saturday, early got around the difficulty by entering the Science Building in the morning and remaining there until play was about to start. At the proper time they all sallied forth and sauntering over to the bleachers sat down like ordinary persons would. The fact that they had obtained admission in the aforesaid unconventional manner probably added to their enjoyment of the game.

Needless to say, those who are supposed to collect the accustomed tariff at the gates, were not aware of the scheme that was on foot, and only found it out when it was too late. The plan was easy to work and has probably been done successfully before.

With the arrangements as they are at present it is surprising that the football club has been able to get the large "gate" that it has. There is not, apparently, any fear of preventing deadheads from getting in except by chartering a whole army of cops. The reason most people pay is probably because they don't think of sneaking in.

That was a wonderful exhibition in goal kicking when Maher, Brickley and Logan scored 10 out of 19 tries at Harvard the other day.

Former Yale players are certainly rushing to New Haven in fine shape. There were 19 of them coaching the team one day last week.

ST. MIKE'S HERE SATURDAY TO PLAY INTERMEDIATES

Coach McEvenue Will Try to Strengthen McGill Team for the Return Game—Double Blue Have Seventeen Point Lead—McGill Juniors Play Shamrocks This Week-End in Semi-Final

The St. Michaels team will play the second game of their home and home series with McGill II. next Saturday afternoon on the local team's grounds. The Red and White fourteen will go into this match with a seventeen point lead to overcome before they can win out on the series. St. Mike's, by putting up a good game in Toronto were able to defeat McEvenue's men by the score of 20-2. However, though beaten badly the Intermediates are far from being discouraged, and will work hard all week to overcome this big handicap.

McEvenue had no idea of the style of play which St. Mike's had been adopting and consequently his team was unable to effectually block many of the trick plays and bucks of their opponents. Now that the second team's coach knows exactly what style of play they will be up against, he expects to be able to teach his men plays that will off-set any that may be attempted by the double blue.

Unfortunately Ducloux, the captain of the second team, will be unable to play in next Saturday's game, as he broke his collar bone in the St. Mike's game in Toronto. Ducloux' absence made quite a difference on the line and McEvenue is going to work hard this week to find a really good man to put out at right middle wing in the place of the injured captain.

At yesterday's practice of the Intermediates several new men were out. Gray Masson will be tried out on the back division and may be seen in the place-up against St. Michael's. Eberts, who caused such a sensation when playing for the third year in the Wood Cup final, was also out and will be given a chance to show if he can make good. If he can play as well with the

Intermediates as he did with the Wood Cup winners, he will be a very strong contestant for a place on the team. Ross, a third year Arts man, who came from Vancouver to McGill this fall, was also out and seems to have a great deal of football ability. He may be used in Ducloux' place on the wing line. He is a big man and fast. A hard week's practice, under McEvenue's careful coaching ought to help the Intermediates tremendously and the men themselves seem to think that St. Michaels may be very much surprised when they get into the game next Saturday.

Seats for this game are now on sale at the Union, and as not everybody at the University will be likely to go to Toronto, a large crowd is expected to be present at this match, which is certain to be a splendid exhibition of football. In all likelihood the score of the game in Toronto will be bulletined at the campus during the intermediate game.

The third team will play a semi-final match in the Junior Quebec Rugby Football Union on Saturday at the Shamrock Grounds against the home team. The Irishmen went out in their section of the Junior League and this game ought to be a very close and hard match for the McGill Juniors. This McGill team has not had a practice game or game for over two weeks, but a full turn-out of players is expected to-day, and a list will be published in to-morrow's Daily of those men whom Captain Hall wants out at practice.

The Westmont Juniors went out in their section of the league, Section A, and were to play off with Grand Mere winners in Section D, but the Grand Mere club decided that they could not afford the expenses of the trips that would be necessary and so dropped out, thus giving Westmont Juniors a bye in the semi-finals.

"BIG FOUR" TAIL ENDERS ARE GIVEN ANOTHER DEFEAT

Ottawa Combines in "Come-Back" Win From Montreal Nineteen to Nine, After Half Time

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Montreal fourteen and the Combines met here Saturday in the final game of the Big Four in Ottawa. The Ottawa line-up was altered considerably, Gilligan, O'Halligan, Sullivan, and Scrimmage, while McCann took Quigley's place at flying wing, McLaughlin going to inside wing in place of Black, and Holden taking his place at middle.

The line-up:
Montreal—Flying wing, Scott; halves, Barwick, Tucker, Baillie; quarter, Renard; scrum, McAllen, Ross, Baker; inside wings, Nevin, Roberts; middle wings, McSwiney, Savage; outside wings, Cameron, Dean.

Ottawa—Flying wing, McCann; halves, Boucher, Gerard, Becker; quarter, Snelling; scrum, Cassels; inside wings, McLaughlin, Vaughan, McLaughlin; middle wings, Holden, Elliott; outside wings, Ryan, Stromach.

Referee—Pud Kent, Toronto. Umpire—J. B. McArthur, Toronto.

FIRST QUARTER.
Ottawa won the toss and chose to take the slight breeze against them. The play was back and forth, neither side having much the better of it. Baillie was downed behind for a rouge. Ottawa led 10 to 0.

Gerard booted high to Barwick, who was held for another rouge, Ottawa 2, Montreal 0.

Barwick booted over to Gerard on the first down, and Cameron nailed him for a point. Ottawa 2, Montreal 1.

NEW MICHIGAN PLANT TO BE FINISHED SOON

Work Is Progressing Rapidly on Large New Structure

Ann Arbor, Nov. 10.—Work on the new university of Michigan power plant, which was begun in February, is progressing rapidly, and according to Superintendent of Grounds Marks, will be put into service within the next four or five months. The new building, which is approximately 120 by 192 feet, will have one room set aside for the engineer's records, while the remaining floor space will be devoted to boilers and machinery. The sub-station which is being erected between the medical building and the gymnasium, will be the distributing centre for all the buildings on the campus. Neither the university hospital nor the observatory, however, will be supplied for the present by the new plant, but plans have been arranged so that all buildings may be united under the system in the sub-station are connected by a tunnel of concrete, eight feet high and six feet wide, with walls from six to eight inches thick. Five lines of pipe and two cables run through the passage-way. The old power plant, which has been in service since 1892, will be taken over, with all its equipment, into the engineering department, for experimental purposes.

The Yale coaches will decide on the make up of the eleven for Princeton and Yale from the showing made against Brown to-morrow. The lineup which is to start looks to be the best one available at New Haven.

EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO

(Over Our Own Leased Wireless.)

Toronto, Nov. 10, 6.00 p.m.—Jack Maynard and Pete Campbell held a consultation to-day behind closed doors for the purpose of figuring out how to defeat McGill on Saturday. The two athletes were closeted for several hours but at the conclusion of the session refused to issue any statement. It is thought, however, that a plan is on foot to kidnap Jeffrey, McGill's speedy outside wing.

A hurry call for Reddy Griffith was sent to St. Catharines late last night but no response has yet been received. The one-time wizard of football has not been in evidence since the defeat of the Ridley College team on Saturday, and it is feared that he has gone into hiding. Search parties have been engaged in a desperate effort to discover his whereabouts in time to get him to a Varsity practice this week. Developments are expected hourly.

Ted Martin have just been seen rushing out into the country in a high power touring car. Upon inquiry at the King Edward it was elicited that they are after a new mascot in the shape of a green guinea-pig. Reddy Griffith has not yet been found.

11.00 p.m.—A wire was received at the editorial office of "The Varsity" (ten minutes ago, which stated that George Laine was laid up in the hospital with a bad knee. An extra will be on the campus in a moment. No word yet from the search parties.

12.00 p.m.—The police have been called out to quell a riot at Queen's Park caused by the receipt of a telegram from Reddy Griffith who did not get the "S.O.S." message till to-night. He will arrive in Toronto to-morrow morning.

LITTLE BIG FOUR LEAGUE.		
	W.L.	F.
St. Andrew's	33	0 55 25
Ridley College	2	1 60 29
Upper Canada	1	2 34 44
Trinity School	0	3 15 49
Series completed. St. Andrew's champions.		

INTERPROVINCIAL UNION.		
	W.L.F.	A.
Hamilton	5	1 143 37
Ottawa	4	1 82 67
Argonauts	2	3 63 83
Montreal	0	6 27 144
Game next Saturday—Ottawa at Argonauts (replay).		

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CRUCIAL GAMES TO BE PLAYED SATURDAY

All Great American Colleges Entering Upon Final Championship Series

New York, Nov. 10.—Saturday next marks the first of the final championship football games of the Eastern season of 1913. The victors in the contests will be in direct line for the premier honors of the year. The teams that find themselves on the short side of the score will be eliminated from further consideration relative to the major honors. All of the contests are sure to prove crucial tests, and the victors will deserve all of the spoils.

The game tradition focuses eyes upon the annual battle between the mighty Bulldogs and the ferocious Tiger, at Yale field, says Tom Thorpe, coach of Fordham College football team. This struggle should prove to be one of the most interesting that has ever been fought between these old-time rivals.

To date both teams have played what is generally termed "in and out" ball. Consistency in team play has been sadly lacking in both machines, both on the defense and on the offense. The kicking displayed by the respective toe artists of each eleven has been only mediocre. Punts have lacked distance as well as the necessary height to enable the ends to cover properly. The team that could here or there be returned the winner, judging from ability displayed to date, it is an even break.

No concern is felt in the New Haven camp because of lack of backfield material. In fact, the ability of the performers in the secondary defense is accountable to a great extent for the confidence that the undergraduates place in their eleven to prove a stonewall on defense.

At the quarterback position the Tigers look to find the call on anything that the Blue coaches can possibly send upon the field. Picking the spots at which to hurl their plays and displaying the necessary variety to make a successful attack have been requirements which they have excelled.

At the extremity positions Yale has a pair of ends that have shown themselves able to follow the ball at all times, as well as to keep the opposing backs from "boxing" them. In open-field kicking they will not be found lacking.

In the rush line both colleges are equipped with the best material they have had in some time. Princeton, in fact, have not been able to boast of such an abundance of aggressiveness in a great many years. They will be able to send against the Bulldogs a rush line that will average 195 pounds.

Dartmouth, because of her well-earned victory over Princeton, has proved herself the best of the two colleges, so the contest with the "native sons" will be watched with an added amount of interest.

The Indians are equipped with a backfield that comes closer to Harvard's sensational combination than any other set of backs in the country. The ends and rush line are of more than average ability, but the real strength of the Redmen rests in their backfield.

Dartmouth, on the other hand, has one of the best balanced elevens that has made an appearance on the gridiron in a number of years.

Pennsylvania will travel to Ann Arbor to give battle to Coach "Hurricane" Houghton's team. The game will be watched with a great amount of interest by the experts throughout the country for two reasons: First, because of the clashing of an Eastern and a Western eleven; and second, because of it being George Brookes' first year to once again place old Penn. on the football map.

The game should be replete with sensational football, especially from the spectator's point of view, as both teams will no doubt resort to the open style game.

Penn. has perfected a number of forward passes that are said to be revelations, and are counted upon to make this style of game a success.

In Brown Harvard will not meet any too worthy an opponent. The wonderful machine that Houghton has perfected at Cambridge should not experience any trouble in making the score anything that the coaches wish.

Army with Villanova, as well as Cornell with Lafayette, should be able to add to their prestige by substantial scores. The Navy, in Penn. State, will be called upon to show a little of that real fighting spirit that it has not been called upon to show to date. Nevertheless, the Middle should find themselves on the big side of the final score.

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LEIPSIK IS SCENE OF FIRST COLLEGE MEET

The American College Training Methods Innovation Into Germany

The first intercollegiate athletic meet ever held in Germany took place at Leipzig during the recent festivities connected with the centennial of the "Battle of Nations."

Dr. Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the old American hurdler and board jumper, now in charge of the development of German athletics for the Olympic Games here in 1916, was present, but if he hoped to discover any hidden talent for the German team in 1916 he was disappointed. All the events on the short programme except the high jump, were won by athletes already well known in the student sections of the regular athletic clubs, and, judging by the performances, a team picked from all the talent at the meeting would stand little show of winning at an average dual meet between leading American colleges.

The American trainer is devoting himself with energy to the building up of a system to make the most of the admittedly good German raw athletic material in the short two and a half years before the games at Berlin. At a meeting of the German committee on athletics held during the Leipzig meet he asserted that German efforts must be directed first toward bringing out and developing latent talent, and, secondly, toward inducing promising athletes to specialize instead of scattering their energies over a dozen events in as many different sports.

Next year will be devoted to finding and assembling as many candidates for the team as possible, who will be brought to Berlin during the summer at the expense of the committee, lodged at the Stadium, fed at a regulation American "training table" and put through a regular course of training similar to that of an American college athlete.

The programme for the year starts with cross-country club runs, April 5, held in every city in which there are two or more athletic clubs, followed on May 3 by similar simultaneous competitions for novices. Olympic elimination meets will be held May 24, the athletes thus selected competing at provincial or sectional meets during June, which Doctor Kraenzlein will attend to pick his candidates for the course of training at the Stadium.

SIMMONS WILL DRILL.
Because of many failures in the arithmetic test at Simmons College three classes on this subject have been organized. These will be held on Mondays and Tuesdays and attendance at one of them is required. After a 12 weeks course an examination will be held. By this means it is hoped to increase the number of successful ones in this subject at each examination. Experience has shown that in entering course where a test in arithmetic is necessary the freshman exhibited lack of knowledge in this subject and in some cases carried a condition in arithmetic through to her senior year.

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McGILL VERSUS TORONTO

The climax of the scheduled football season will be reached on Saturday when the McGill and Toronto teams come together in a contest which will decide whether the Intercollegiate championship is to remain at McGill, or whether another game will be necessary in order to establish the supremacy of either team. Both have improved wonderfully since the first of the season and will be keyed up to the highest pitch when they go out on the field.

McGill and the University of Toronto, have been rivals in sport ever since the formation of the Intercollegiate Union. In football, hockey, track athletics, basketball and, in fact, every form of sport, teams representing these two universities usually have to fight it out for the premier honors. Even when one of the pair is out of the running, a thing which has seldom happened, the outcome of any game in which they clash is always doubtful, and is usually worth going miles to see.

A situation such as the present one has not developed since nineteen hundred and six. In that year the standing of the two teams was identical with the present one in every respect. With the game at Toronto still to be played, it was necessary for McGill to win in order to secure the championship, while a defeat would mean a tie-up. The McGill team won out after one of the hardest fights ever seen on a Canadian gridiron. Since that time Varsity has only been defeated once on their own field. Ottawa College accomplished this feat in nineteen hundred and seven.

Whether McGill will be able to repeat the success of the team of seven years ago remains to be seen, but the team are going up to Toronto determined to win and if they do not, it will be because the Toronto fourteen have played superior football. The test will undoubtedly be a severe one but both players and coach are putting forth every effort to ensure success. Last year Shaughnessy did wonders with the McGill team the week previous to the play-off in Ottawa, and McGill won without much trouble in spite of the fact that indications pointed to a victory for the Blue and White. Toronto do not appear to be as strong this season as compared with the Red and White, but nevertheless are good enough to win out against any team that fails to play perfect football.

Owing to the importance of the game, it is now almost the sole topic of conversation about the University and a large crowd will probably go up to Toronto for the occasion. A special rate has been secured and if a sufficient number take the trip, a train may be chartered. Everything points to a large excursion of rooters on Friday, and as the cheering is always a factor in a team's success the larger the number, the greater is the team's chance of winning.

PHYSIOLOGY FROM ANIMALCULES

Instruction in elementary biology by means of the study of very primitive living forms is advocated by Dr. George V. N. Dearborn, of Tufts Medical School, Boston. Such instruction is often introductory to that in human physiology designed for students of medicine, and Dr. Dearborn believes that such students should begin at once to observe and study the workings of normal organs and tissues in normal animals, rather than nerve-muscle preparations and other "un-natural" and abnormal mechanisms. He calls them "animalcules," and regards them as just the thing for the purpose. They are "vital units"—whole creatures, instead of detached parts; they are easily obtainable and are fascinating objects of study on account of their relative transparency. Dr. Dearborn maintains his thesis in an article printed in English in the "Biologische Centralblatt" (Leipzig), and now just issued as a separate pamphlet. He writes:

"The synthetic tendency in physiology and in biology in general, applies not alone to discussions of the parts of a single animal, but also to the pointing-out of the unification and inherent similarity of all that lives. To-day, as we never could before, . . . do we realize how universal and how minute is the unification of parts into the unit of vitality, the animal, and how much alike, essentially, all animals are. . . ."

"The fundamental doctrine and many of the facts of mammalian physiology can be demonstrated in animals far below the mammals in complexity and vastly smaller in size. Vital mechanisms use relatively few really different ways and means. The protozoa and especially the small crustacea and rotifers are the perfect models of elementary physiology far more similar to man than their size-contrast would imply. . . ."

"As old-time physiologists, perhaps some of us have never realized the exact status of our science in the mind of the people at large. The antiscientist people have seen to it well that the 'average' man and most women and children shall consider physiology a matter of (necessary) blood and forbidding internal workings far beneath their proper interest. We have scarce had a fair chance as yet to do our relatively new science justice in the world's ken of reputations, for we have had time (so full of life is our subject-matter and so teeming with interest) to popularize physiology and so give it its becoming place in the hierarchy of human sciences. To do this, however, is more than our privilege, it is our duty, in order that many minds, many more than at present, may each contribute its possible mite to the advancement of biologic learning. Moreover, it is part of the intelligence, the birthright of every human being to understand how he is constructed as a mechanism and how this mechanism

works. Only thus can he give his body, at once trainer, temple, and servant of his soul, fit and necessary care. This present work is a step, however short, toward the study of the life of the animalcules as just the thing for the purpose. The study of these small living creatures, the writer reminds us, is attended with the minimum amount of trouble and expense. The material required is always obtainable, in summer and in winter and anywhere in the world. These animals have an almost earth-wide distribution and are easily gathered from pools and streams, or a few cents for postage brings most of them within easy reach of such schools as might not care to maintain the simple jar-aquaria for breeding them. Says Dr. Dearborn:—

"They come in such countless numbers and so readily that whoever made a business of supplying them could not conscientiously, one would hope, charge for them more than the smallest public class could easily pay. . . . Instead of ill-smelling animal-room boxes, expensive to maintain, containing unhappy large animals often both hard and expensive to properly feed, the animalcules are kept in more or less of the same glass aquaria that need contain no more than a few liters of water each for use of large classes. Many of these little animals maintain themselves year after year. . . ."

"No one with a quickness of brain can hesitate to kill a mouse or to dissect a competent scientist, but many, none the less, men as well as women and children, savants as well as fools, dislike to do this work, especially for purposes of routine class-instruction. This repugnance to blood-shedding and mutilation is obviously a necessary human feeling worthy to be cultivated rather than blunted. . . . Strangely enough, the size of the animal is a factor in the determination of the strength of this feeling of repugnance to mutilation found in all normal human beings, while another of its determinants is complexity. Men of culture who would hesitate to kill a mouse or to dissect a puppy have no such feelings ordinarily in regard to ants, however wonderfully efficient in their complex living, or in regard to the medusoids, however large and conspicuous. Thus the animalcules, unlike dogs and rabbits and frogs, may be adequately studied by young or old, without a prohibitive feeling of repugnance to the destruction of life. This circumstance is both justifiable biologically and ethically and practically convenient for teaching purposes, and gives the animalcules an advantage for scientific purposes not easy to exaggerate."

Dr. Dearborn reminds us that laboratory physiology in any form worthy of the name has been heretofore excluded from high schools, academies, and the academic departments of colleges, and he believes that his suggestion offers a way in which this grave omission may be rectified.—Literary Digest.

HAIR AND CHARACTER

An attempt to connect the color and texture of hair with the personal qualities of the man or woman on whose head it grows is made in The Popular Science Monthly (New York) by Charles Kassel, who endeavored in a previous article to connect personal ability with personal stature. He now concludes that the typical man of genius is of blond racial characteristics, with the exception of the hair, which is dark, of fine texture, and often curly. The predominance of dark haired men of eminence seems especially noteworthy, at any rate, and the paucity of very light haired geniuses is suggestive. Mr. Kassel notes at the outset that the fancy of mankind has always sought to attach a meaning to the characteristics of the hair. Thus in all ages stiff and wiry hair has been deemed a sign of dishonor, while soft and wavy hair has been associated with gentleness and innocence. Coarse hair has been looked upon as a sign of coarse organization, but ringlets have always formed a part of the popular conception of the poetic character. We read in part:

"In a general way, the well-known facts of ethnology have given a semblance of support to theories of character based upon the color and structure of the hair. The characteristics of the hair not only form one of the leading tests of nationality, but there is a fairly well-marked difference between the hair of the lower and that of the higher races. In the coarseness of the hair the lower peoples probably betray their greater nature in point of development to the animal ancestor. In color, too, the hair of the anthropoid appears to show a kinship with that of the lower human tribes, and it is significant that among the anthropoid brutes no instance of fair hair is known, just as no instance is known of blue or gray eyes."

"The favorable and unfavorable auguries, however, in which the folk-wisdom of mankind has indulged have dealt more in detail than science has sanctioned with the characteristics of the hair. Thus in nearly all countries popular superstition has looked askance at red hair. Yellow hair, too, has never in the proverbs of nations been conspicuously associated with a deep character. In the ancient tapestries, Judas and Cain are pictured with yellow beards. Fair hair, strangely enough, has not figured in popular meanness as the accompaniment of great consistency. More often than not, brown or chestnut hair has this tribute been paid, and indeed most of the other virtues ascribed. Black hair, notwithstanding its association with the lower races, has not been deemed an unhappy omen, where fine and abundant, though straight, and the lighter shades of red in women—auburn and golden—are often, where the hair is soft, linked in folk-lore with great steadiness of purpose and an unfaltering loyalty in love."

"It is of more than passing interest that the facts of criminology should afford quite marked support to the view which would look upon the hair as an index to racial development. The proportion of dark-haired persons, says Havelock Ellis, one of our highest authorities, in 'The Criminal,' is considerably greater among criminals than among the ordinary populations in England, Italy, and America, and he adds: 'The beard in criminals is usually scanty on the head of the hair is usually, on the contrary, abundant. Marro has observed a considerable proportion of woolly-haired persons—a character very rarely found in normal individuals. . . .'

"The same character has been noted among the lower races of criminal women remarkable abundance of hair is frequently noted, and it has sometimes formed their most characteristic feature, accompanied by an unusual development of fine hair on the face and body. As to the predominance of hair-color among criminals authorities do not agree. Even as to the general statement that the hair-color of criminals is commonly darker than that of the normal men authorities are not altogether in agreement. For Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, of the United States Army—himself a painstaking worker in this field—announces it as his opinion, in The Medical Record for August 7, 1909, that in America, at least, 'the

criminal is more often fair than dark.' 'It is, however, not in the use of the hair as a social and religious symbol, nor in its aspect as a mark of race or token of criminality, that the inquiry in hand makes its highest appeal. It is in the relation of the form and color of the hair to talent and genius that the absorbing interest of this subject lies. Is it the light-haired or the dark-haired who is likeliest to display marked power of intellect? Does straight or spiral hair point most often to capacity? Do soft and stiff hair speak the same or a varying message as to the character and mental endowments of the owner?'

To afford some basis for an answer to these questions, the writer proceeds to classify men of genius according to the characteristics of their hair. It having been previously determined by Mr. Kassel that blue and gray eyes predominate among persons of distinction, it might be expected, he says, that such men would also be fair-haired, but this is not the case. Celebrated men seem usually to have had dark hair. To give only a few of the examples cited, among the possessors of black hair we have Matthew Arnold, Coleridge, Sir Thomas Moore, Ibsen, Paul Jones, Charles Lamb, Webster, and Whitlitt. Classified somewhat vaguely as "dark" is the hair of Browning, the elder, Dumas, Irving, Landor, Parkman, Stevenson, and Tennyson. Brown was the hair-color of Bryant, Charles XII., Captain Cook, Cromwell, Longfellow, Gordon, Grant, Keats, Napoleon, Milton, Shelley, Charles Sumner, and Washington, with scores of other notables. The light-haired celebrities are few, although they muster some strong names, such as those of Thackeray, Bunyan, Andrew Jackson, Lowell, Swinburne, and Savonarola. The writer does not find a single man of genius whose hair is described as "yellow."

"More interesting, however, than the color of hair is the structure of the hair among men of genius. Upon this phase of the subject our data lend marked sanction to a popular fancy mentioned in an early paragraph of this paper. The 'poet's ringlets' seem to represent a distinct fact in biography. Of the sixty individuals whose hair is described in our data the structure of the hair is given as to twenty-six, and of these twenty-two possess curly or wavy hair. It is an interesting circumstance that of these twenty-two persons no less than nineteen were poets, artists, or literary men. Hair of marked softness or fluffiness seems likewise a frequent accompaniment of artistic and literary ability. The wavy hair of men of letters, as observed upon the concert platform, in this connection suggests itself to the reader."

"In view of the prejudice in all ages against coarse, bristling hair, the personal qualities of Napoleon and Andrew Jackson are not unworthy of note in connection with the structure of the hair in those cases, and the Indian-like hair of Webster, perhaps, we may associate with the coarse strain that betrayed itself not infrequently in the character of that distinguished personage; but the why hair of Lowell is a warning against too hasty a generalization, and the straight hair of Grieg may lead to a valuable lesson against carrying too far the notion that wavy hair is the unfailing accompaniment of the artistic genius."

The general conclusions of the writer he states as follows: "Genius would seem to abide chiefly with the class of humanity called by Huxley the 'Xanthochroic,' with their tall stature and blue or gray eyes; but the hair of that type ranges from straight color to chestnut, whereas the hair of genius, as we have seen, is in the very large majority of cases dark."

"Beyond this it may be safe so far to generalize as to declare that individuals of artistic or literary genius in general possess wavy or curly hair, and that even in the case of genius it is not amiss to look for a coarse organization where the hair is coarse and stiff. If, moreover, our data may be relied upon, red and yellow hair rarely accompany the details of personal appearance of a brilliant or talented individual in this nature."—(Literary Digest)

PRINTING IN CHINA

That the art of printing, first used in China, has not reached there the enormous vogue that it enjoys in western lands is doubtless due to the small number of characters required. The Chinese printer, however, does not ordinarily use the 41,000 characters of Kang Hsi's dictionary; he finds that the old wood-block system, are to be found in practically every town in China. We read further:

"It has been found by the Shanghai type foundry that the electrolyte process is the most successful for the manufacture of matrices. By this method the character is first cut in some suitable wood or metal, which is placed in a depositing trough containing copper solution, and left for several days until there is a deposit of copper thick enough to be polished off and fixed in brass holder."

Characters made by this means possess more of that calligraphic so dear to the Chinese than do those cast in matrices cut by steel punches. "Among the firms in Shanghai manufacturing type and matrices may be mentioned the Presbyterian Press (American), the Commercial Press (Chinese), and the Methodist Publishing House (American). It is stated that the type in the cheaper fonts, such as are sold by unscrupulous dealers to the printer who is not expert in such matters, is manufactured almost entirely of lead, and after a short period of service becomes useless. The type turned out by the American mission presses and other reputable dealers is composed of lead, tin, and in proper proportions, and is said to give entire satisfaction."

"Although practically all Chinese newspapers and books on modern topics are now printed from movable type, books pertaining to old China, such as the Confucian classics and their commentaries, are still produced by the time-honored method of printing from wooden blocks. Among the reasons why the Chinese prefers his books of this nature printed in the old way is his naturally strong conservatism, the peculiar charm and artistic softness of the pages printed from blocks, which the modern books from metal presses do not have, and the fact that the printer who is not expert in such matters, is manufactured almost entirely of lead, and after a short period of service becomes useless. The type turned out by the American mission presses and other reputable dealers is composed of lead, tin, and in proper proportions, and is said to give entire satisfaction."

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PHYSICAL TESTS FOR AVIATORS

If it is considered necessary to subject railway engineers to tests of their keenness of vision and accuracy of color-perception, what ought to be required of aviators, who not only have no rails to guide their machines, but are not even limited to the solid surface of the earth in their movements? The motion of the locomotive is one-dimensional, that of the automobile two-dimensional, while the aeroplane has all three dimensions for its domain. Tests for chauffeurs have so far been limited to their mechanical knowledge and experience, yet it is probable, says an editorial writer in "The Scientific American" (New York), that collisions have often been due to bodily infirmities of drivers. Still more is proper corporeal equipment necessary in the air-pilot, who must move in three dimensions and who is subject to the most varying conditions of temperature, humidity and air-pressure. As this writer puts it:

"Know thyself" becomes the very law of life to the aviator, and doubtless much of the appalling loss of life among aeronauts might have been avoided had the too reckless birdmen been aware of their own physical defects and limitations. 'Now that the aeroplane has demonstrated its ability to carry a very considerable number of passengers—a Sommer biplane has recently carried six full-grown passengers on an hour's trip across country—public policy demands that a physician's certificate of physical soundness be required of applicants for a pilot's license."

"A special study of this subject has been made recently by an Italian physician, who has reported some very interesting conclusions to 'The Hospital Gazette.' As a first requirement he observes that would-be pilots should have perfect functional action of the organs of the respiratory and circulatory systems, and of the nerve-centres, since all of these must be subjected to great exertion, strain, and disturbance of the ear."

"Precision of movement of the limbs is highly important, and so is the ability to jump or leap with accuracy, a quality which depends not only on leg action, but on flexibility of trunk and cleanness of sight. Resistance to shock should also be tested, as should keenness of vision for white and for colors. "Soundness of the auditory organs is a particularly vital matter. In the first place, the hearing should be normal because upon this faculty especially devolves the noting of the proper and uninterrupted action of the motor. Also, a healthy state of the drum and middle ear, the free play of the chain of small bones, and an unobstructed condition of the upper air passages and the Eustachian tubes are indispensable conditions for the defense of the anatomic and functional integrity of the ear."

"Most vital of all, perhaps, the writer thinks, is the integrity of the internal ear, and especially of its three semicircular canals, which constitute a delicate organ of equilibrium. Their nerve-filaments float in a liquid, any disturbance of whose level is at once conveyed to the brain. "In this connection Professor Nleddu-Semideli made some especially interesting observations, one to the effect that the sense of dynamic equilibrium is more sensitive by exercise. In one instance an aspirant for a pilot's license showed marked errors and illusions of direction. On examination of his ears there were found traces of a previous purulent ear trouble resulting in diminution of hearing and functional trouble of the semicircular canals. When asked to walk in a straight line with his eyes shut he constantly veered to the right. This deflection was still more marked when walking in an arc of a circle, the circle enlarging at each turn if the trajectory was convex toward the right and decreasing correspondingly if toward the left. The observation of this case led the physician to formulate the circle test for the examination of the functional operation of the semi-circular canals in would-be pilots."

"If the pilots of dirigibles and of floating balloons require less rigid tests in some respects, in others they are more liable to disturbance because of the greater heights at which they commonly move and because of the much longer duration of the flight. For them, heart and lung power are of greater import, skin sensitiveness should be considered, and gastric irritability may play a significant part in the diminution of strength and resistance and the general loss of staying power."—(Literary Digest)

"THEY say he was educated at our best colleges."

"He ought to have known better than play poker with him."

They creak, they squeeze, they hurt and burn.

The worse it is the more you turn. His courage of the poor man ruses, When first he wears his winter shoes.

Foolhardy.

Folks marry on autos, on steamers and trains.

On biplane with motors awhirr, But rather than any of these are the clumps.

Who marry on \$10 per.

—Boston Transcript.

Folks marry in cages where lions look on.

And thus they show rather poor taste, But the ones who are surest to mourn what they've done.

Are the ninnes who marry in haste.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Folks marry on nothing and marry on much.

And marriage makes many folks glad, But we think that the team should be poked with a crutch.

Who run off and marry on dad.

—Houston Post.

Folks marry on water and marry on land.

And some are quite free from regrets, But the fools who deserve all that's coming to them.

Are the people who marry on bets.

—Woman.

She can be as wise as we.

And wiser when she wishes; She can knit with cunning wit, And dress the homely dishes.

She can find the grave to rise to, And deal a wound that lingers; She can talk the talk of men,

And touch with thrilling fingers.

—George Meredith.



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CO-EDS VETO MODERN DANCES

Girl Undergrads Describe Tots and Tangos as Not Nice—Taboo on Walks

Philadelphia, November 10. — The waltz, the two-step, the Boston dip. These three dances, and these only, will be countenanced by the country's representative colleges for women. The tango, the grape vine, the turkey-trot, the bunny-hug, the grizzly-bear and other "modern" dances were

forbidden at the final session of the Intercollegiate Association for Self-Government, composed of girl undergraduates from 23 of the leading colleges of the United States, assembled at Swarthmore.

Said Miss Ball, of Swarthmore College, president of the association, "We just decided that the 'modern' dances were not nice." Others more communicative asserted tangos were vulgar and suggestive.

Another matter to come in for censorship was the practice in vogue at a few colleges permitting students to go out after dark without chaperones. Hereafter all girl students must be in by 8 o'clock. Night walks with even the "nicest" young men, it was explained, would no longer be permitted.